

LAW AND ORDER



GUEST EDITORIAL

Dan McCarty

Editor's Note: We publish this editorial posthumously. It was with deep regret we learned on September 29th of the passing of Governor McCarty. The Governor had been in the hospital since February 25th, just 48 days after he had been elected to office by the largest number of votes ever given to a gubernatorial candidate in Florida. While in the hospital he wrote the following editorial. Despite his illness, it is a tribute to him to know that his legislature has enacted more than half his program for overhauling the state government and much has been done to make true his campaign promises of cleaning out the "dirt, rust and corrosion" in state government. We have lost a great champion for the cause of clean government.

CONSIDERING the complexity of modern society, I think that in many respects law enforcement is better in the United States today than it has been at any time in the past.

There are deficiencies, of course. There are inefficient and dishonest sheriffs and police officers, just as there are inefficient and dishonest barbers, filling station operators and bankers.

But, before anyone denounces the state of law enforcement in any part of the United States, it seems to me he ought to stop and consider the job today's policeman and sheriff is expected to do. Where his predecessor had to worry about enforcing hundreds of laws, he must enforce thousands. Where the policeman of an earlier day was concerned with the simple, easily definable wrongdoings of life, today's officer must worry about whether it is or is not a violation of a city ordinance to keep chickens in a backyard at Fourth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

All this means dispersal of effort on the part of law enforcement officers. It means that Officer Jones, checking the complaint on chickens at Fourth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, can't at the same time be raiding a gambling establishment at Maple Drive and Sixth Street, nor can he be apprehending the fellow who's breaking into a filling station in still another part of town.

I am sorry to say that many of our people have failed to comprehend the tremendously increased load of work that has been placed on law enforcement officers. As a result, many police departments are understaffed and underpaid.



The Late Governor of Florida

What can be done to improve the integrity and efficiency of law enforcement in the United States?

In my view, the surest way is for the ordinary citizen to realize that he should be a partner with the policeman in enforcing the law, just as the teacher and the parent are partners in rearing and educating a child.

Instead of trying to see some public official to get a traffic ticket fixed, the citizen ought to pay his fine and resolve to obey the law in the future. Instead of complaining that the police and the sheriff are doing a poor job of enforcing the laws against lotteries, the citizen ought to quit buying lottery tickets. That's the most certain way I know of eliminating illegal gambling—for the people who participate in it as customers to realize that by doing so they are the silent and paying partners of the very racketeers they denounce.

Furthermore, as I stated in my inaugural address, I believe that all personnel on the public payroll must recognize an obligation of service in the performance of their duties. Honesty, efficiency, loyalty and courtesy must be primary requisites of public service. These must be maintained by all levels of government, so that public service will be, in fact, a sacred trust. Officials and individuals must be morally as well as legally honest.

We who are charged with the constitutional authority and responsibility for the enforcement of the laws of a sovereign state should, by our own actions and appointments, set the example and establish the pattern for honest and efficient law enforcement. It is our duty to strengthen the confidence of the people in their government by insisting upon strict observance of the spirit as well as the letter of the law.



News & Notes

School Bus Drivers

Go To Classes

A recent report shows that a training program, designed to promote traffic safety, has been conducted in several sections of the country for school bus drivers. In Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, about 50 students were enrolled in the course which included lectures on bus maintenance, accident procedure, pupil safety and highway law enforcement.

In Sioux Falls, S. D. a school bus drivers' training school was conducted this summer. This school was one of several that were held throughout the state.

The response to this newly-adopted training program for school bus drivers has been encouraging. The course is seen as a step forward in highway safety. This information was supplied by the *American Municipal Association*.

Motorists Quizzed in Toll Road Project

A traffic survey, to determine how many people use the various thoroughfares, has been underway in Connecticut to find out the economic feasibility of building a proposed 125-mile, \$220 million toll road that would stretch across the state, linking the borders of New York and Rhode Island.

Connecticut law requires a quiz of motorists before bonds can be sold and construction begun.

The survey is being conducted by high school and college students who hale and hale drivers, and ask, "Where are you going, and where have you come from?" Highway officials say the young questioners have a light-hearted, courteous air that overcomes any resentment that motorists might feel at being interrupted. The source of this note is the *American Public Works Association*.

Chemical Testing Gains as Evidence of Drunken Driving

According to the *International City Manager's Association* the use of chemical tests as evidence, rather than the "walk-the-straight-line" tests, results in a much higher percentage of convictions of intoxicated drivers. A recent report by the *National Safety Council* shows that 369 cities within 42 states used chemical tests as evidence during 1952. This is a 52% in-

(Continued on Page 22)

LAW AND ORDER

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Dr. Frank Yee, Former Police Commissioner Harbin, Manchuria and Inspector General of Police in the Taiwan Provincial Police Administration.



FORMOSA, meaning beautiful island in the Dutch language, is a little island, with a total area of 13,429 square miles, located off the coast of the Province of Fukien, China. The island was occupied by the Dutch until the middle of the 17th century, when Chang Ching-king, a loyalist, led the forces which drove the Dutch out and made the island a military base for the avowed purpose of restoring the tottering Ming Dynasty. Formosa was occupied by the Manchus and later ceded by China to Japan along with the Pescadores Islands after the Sino-Japanese War of 1885. At the Cairo Conference in 1945, Formosa was recognized as Chinese territory. However at the start of the Korean war, Mr. Truman ordered the island to remain neutral.

Anxious to do its part in the fight against communism, Formosa became a beacon to the anti-communistic forces in the Orient. The police of the island were able to ward off the communistic infiltration, while the government was mobilizing its half-million fighting men.

The Provincial Police Administration is in charge of all police matters on the island. It is headed by a commissioner, General Tao I-shan, who has done extensive police work on the mainland. He is assisted by a secretary-general, an inspector-general and a director of personnel. The six divisions of the Administration cover security, judicial, economic, alien police, general affairs,

Squad members search a Rickshaw boy and his passenger, suspected of carrying unlicensed weapons.

Acme Photo



and organization. In addition to these departments are the Police Academy, the Criminal Police Corp. and the Peace Preservation Police Corp., which is a kind of semi-military group stationed in various parts of the island to assist the various local police bureaus in cases of emergency.

The island is divided into five cities and fourteen Hiens or counties, each having a police bureau under the local government. The organization of the police in Formosa follows the old Japanese pattern rather than the modern administrative principles which declare that each department should have its own functions, for most effective work. As the system exists in Formosa, the duties of the branches or departments are not clearly defined and much overlapping takes place. This is especially true in judicial matters. Violations of the Police Offense Law, which amount to misdemeanor in this country, are fined up to thirty yuan and imprisonment of fifteen days. These cases are tried by police officials in the police precinct or bureau. Final appeal can be made only to the Provincial Police Administration, and there is no court review in the way we understand it in this country.

The success of any police administration is largely dependent on the quality of men it employs. Formosa fortunately has been able to induce junior high school graduates to take up police work. Although the pay of the policeman is only \$50 per month, the position is attractive because of the social prestige it bears. A policeman ranks equally with a grammar school principal in Formosa's society.

A police candidate must be a citizen of China between the ages of 21 to 25, in good physical condition, and at least 5 feet 5 inches tall. He must pass a written test examining his intelligence, ability at composition and social common sense. If the candidate passes the written tests, he is given an interview in which his manner, attitude, speech, as well as his gait are observed and rated. Before he can be officially appointed even if he is qualified, he must get someone to "guarantee" or vouch for him, that he will serve for at least three years on the police force.

After the candidate is accepted, he is given a three month preliminary training in law, police regulations

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Editor's Note: This article was written by Frank Yee, Doctor of Police Science, University of California. Dr. Yee served as police commissioner in Harbin, Manchuria in 1946, and as inspector-general of police in the Taiwan Provincial Police Administration in 1950.



The exploits of these men won them the name of "Five Tigers." They risked their lives many times on emergency calls.

Acme Photo

and methods, criminal investigation, traffic control, military drill, self defense, the use of fire arms, first aid, and so forth. Upon graduation, the rookie is sent out on patrol under the supervision of a sergeant. He is given refresher training in his precinct from time to time to keep him abreast of modern methods of law enforcement. After serving two or three years, and if his record is good, he is promoted on the recommendation of his supervising officer. In some instances, he must pass further examinations to obtain a higher position.

Like the Japanese system of policing, and "for the convenience of the public," rectangular police booths are centrally located in all densely populated areas. Inside each booth is a bed, desk, map, telephone, census books, and a copy of the police regulations. Each booth is occupied by two policemen. While one is out on patrol, the other waits in the booth to receive instructions from precinct headquarters and hear complaints from the public. The men rotate the jobs.

To compensate for the meager monetary remuneration, the police officer is given his uniform, shoes, towels, mosquito net, bicycle, revolver and other service equipment. If he is married he is assigned living quarters in a police residence in the precinct where he works. A police co-operative supplies daily necessities such as charcoal, peanut oil, tooth brushes, cloth, etc. at non-profit prices. Rice, the most important item on the Formosan diet, is supplied at no cost to policemen. It is allotted on the basis of the number of members in an officer's family. Free medical attention is also available to the policeman and his family.

The number and nature of the duties of the police officer in Formosa are unparalleled in any other country (including Germany before the war). In addition to the usual police functions of maintaining peace, directing traffic and apprehending criminals, the policeman is required to take the census, examine passports, supervise

street cleaning, censor moving picture films, fight fires, inspect buildings, and enforce the economic police duties. For instance, in the course of his patrol, the officer must visit restaurants on his beat to see that the customers are not violating the government thrift order.

Although it cannot be claimed that Formosan police have solved even eighty percent of all crimes committed, travellers in the country are aware of more peace and order in Formosa than in Hong Kong or Manila. The few cases of murder or robbery are solved quickly and the culprits prosecuted. The geographic isolation of the island may partly account for the prompt solving of various crimes.

The work of the Criminal Police Corp. has proved rather efficient. Directing the Corp. is Chief Ko-sing Lieu, a trusted man of the late General Tai Li, who has been fighting the Chinese communists for the last fifteen years. He has a competent staff who received their training during the war years in Chungking in the Special Police Academy under the auspices of the Sino-American Co-operative Organization.

In 1950 two incidents occurred which challenged the Criminal Police Corp. A secret radio set was discovered hidden in the mirror of the bathroom of General Wu Shek, the assistant chief of staff of the army. Very quickly the General and his girl friend, Chang Wei, were apprehended as they were boarding a steamship for Hong Kong. Soon afterwards, two police chiefs, found to be working for the Chinese communists, were immediately arrested and executed promptly. It is often difficult to cope with such surprising examples of "treason in high places," but the Formosans are sparing no effort to free their island from the communist infiltration, and on the whole they have been succeeding admirably.



LOST CHILDREN

Lost children keep the police-woman busy during the summer months at picnics and beaches.

Photos courtesy of NYC Police Dept.

“Arresting Females”

THE POLICEWOMAN'S STORY

. . . S. E. Rink, *Contributing Editor*

IT is generally assumed by experts on the subject of “Careers for Women” that when women enter so-called men’s fields, they are more successful if they do not try to compete with the men. Several years back when policewomen were novelties, Raymond Fosdick is quoted as saying, “When policewomen put on uniforms, carry guns and clubs, they become little men, but when they do their work as women, they render a great service to mankind.”

In pursuit of learning more of the “service to mankind” which policewomen are rendering, we interviewed Mrs. Theresa M. Melchionne, Director of the Bureau of Policewomen, in New York.

Mrs. Melchionne, who was known in the law and order field until her marriage a few months ago as Miss Scagnelli, has a working team of 249 policewomen, who operate side-by-side with the policemen on the New York Force and enjoy equal benefits and responsibilities.

After training to teach mathematics, Mrs. Melchionne was attracted to police work about 10 years ago. She passed the difficult physical and mental test required of all policewomen and began her work in the field, where she attained the rank of 1st grade detective. Her police work has led to the arrest of many criminals, and in the case of the infamous Black Market on baby adoption a few years back, she herself arrested Marcus Seigal, the instigator of the racket.

Soon after this arrest, when Mrs. Irene Peters resigned, Mrs. Melchionne was appointed by the Commissioner to her post of Director. Although much of the pioneering work was done during the time of her predecessors, Mary Sullivan and Irene Peters, Mrs. Melchionne still has a busy time administrating over all the activities of “her girls.”

“Her girls,” by the way, are a far cry from the tight-lipped, stern, old-time “typical” policewomen. Some are as tall as 6 foot, 1 inch; others measure just 5 foot, 3 inches. Some are only 21 and attractive enough to pose as models; others are the athletic or motherly types. All of them come from good homes and are well educated; they are intelligent and agile. Their training, both mental and physical, is rigorous, and right in the

beginning, the girls learn that their jobs come first. “But this does not mean,” explained Director Melchionne, “that our girls do not have their own private lives and families.” She went on to cite one particular policewoman who is not only married and the mother of four children, but is also a busy housekeeper and a tennis champion as well.

Girls may apply for the civil service examination when they are 18, but they are not accepted until they reach 21. As part of the prerequisites, all applicants must be able to lift 45 pound weights in either hand and a 25 pound weight from a reclining position. The ability to clear a 36 inch high jump proves the police-woman-to-be’s agility. Besides the physical examination there are oral, mental and written tests as well. In large cities, applicants are expected to have college degrees or specialized training in social work and at least 2 years’ experience in social service. Requirements naturally vary in different localities. Upon acceptance from the civil service “eligible” list, the policewoman attends the regular Police Academy for training which parallels that given the policeman.

Director Melchionne stressed the fact that police-women do the most effective work when they are not recognized by the public as police officers. For example, a call comes into the Bureau that some high school girls are being annoyed in a park near their school. Instead of sending a uniformed officer to patrol the area, a young policewoman, dressed in sports’ clothes, bobby socks, and carrying books casually appears on the scene. Because essentially she looks no different from hundreds of school girls she is not suspected; however, she is there to observe any action that might be termed criminal. Her eye-witness testimony can lead to the conviction of the offender. Sometimes she will use herself as bait, and should the offender make any criminal advances, she can arrest him on the spot. She is capable of using her .32 caliber gun, which she carries with her at all times, if it should become necessary.

In department stores, in parks, railroad or bus depots and many other public places, policewomen can circulate unnoticed by the public. When policewomen are assigned to the Detective Squad, they may attain equal rank with the men. At present there are four women

Director of the Bureau
of Policewomen, Mrs.
Theresa M. Melchionne.

Law and Order Staff Photo.



1st grade detectives on the Squad in New York. In many instances the men and women work in teams, especially in the Narcotics Squad where 16 women are on duty. Mrs. Melchionne mentioned several cases where police-women were able to gather evidence on illegal narcotic activities and then call in policemen to make the actual arrests. In this way, the women did not reveal their identities and thus jeopardize their chances of continuing their activities.

At one time a luncheonette, frequented by school teachers from a nearby school, was suspected of being a "front" for distributing narcotics. For several weeks at noon hour a policewoman sat quietly, unobtrusively at the counter eating lunch and reading a book or looking over some papers. She gave the impression she was just another "school-marm." The countermen became used to seeing her there. Because she seemed so engrossed in what she was doing and so unconcerned with what was going on around her, the countermen forgot about her being there, and began talking to each other about their business (narcotics) within her hearing. Over a period of time, the policewoman gathered enough information not only to have the luncheonette men arrested and convicted, but also the men from whom they obtained the drugs.

In their work with young people, police-women have been especially successful. Only women with college degrees and specialized training in the field can qualify for assignments to the Juvenile Aid Bureau. In New

Policewomen have pistol teams and actively participate in competition.



York there are 82 women, under Inspector John Jones, in this bureau. The women handle all cases dealing with boys up to the age of 9 years and all young girls.

The women are working right along side of the men on the New York Police Force. They are doing their work as women, and are not usurping men's places. For instance, in New York, women have had little to do with the Traffic Detail, which is admittedly man's work.

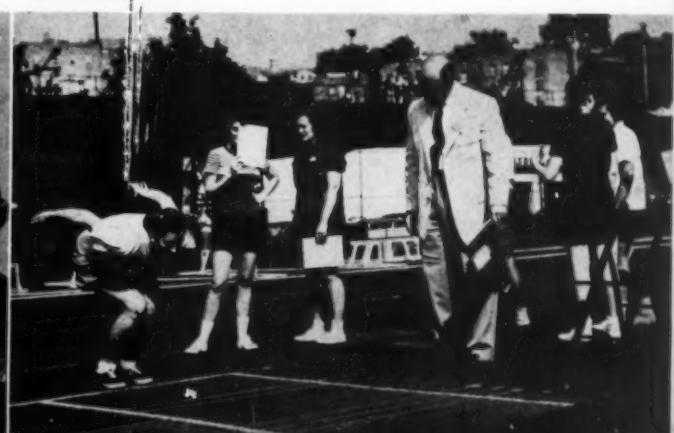
Because New York is large enough to allow specialization of duties, many police-women find their particular place in the field; it may be on the Pick-Pocket Squad, in the Bureau of Missing Persons, the District Attorney's office, the Division Office and so forth. Their assignments come through the Director's office.

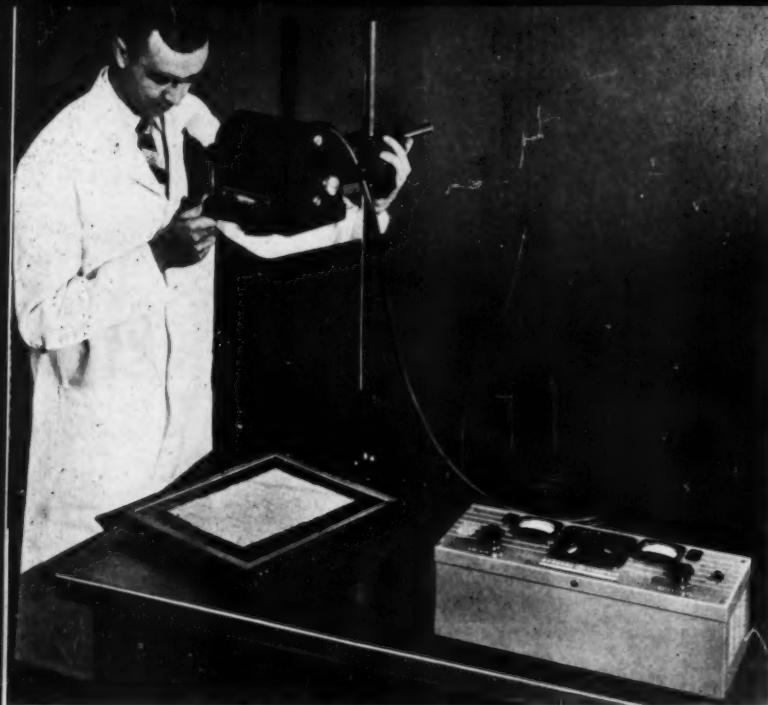
Policewomen wear uniforms only when they are on detail for public function and when marching in parades. Helping lost children find their parents and vice versa at crowded beaches and picnic areas keeps a great many police-women busy during the summer months. They wear uniforms in this instance, because the familiar navy blue reassures the persons in distress of the help and comfort they need. Summertime makes many demands on police-women to be alert on patrol of public concerts, dances, and gatherings.

"Being a police-woman keeps you young in appearance and thinking," remarked Mrs. Melchionne. "Only recently a police-woman was in my office talking of looking for a home upstate and retiring. I thought she was in her forties and was surprised to hear her talk of retiring. She told me she had passed her 60th birthday." Mrs. Melchionne went on to say, "Holding down a police-woman's job really keeps you on your toes. Everything that goes on in the City, you know about—the conventions, the parades, the elections—you know about them because they are part of your job and not just headlines in the papers."

There is a certain "esprit de corps" found among police-women that is difficult to capture on paper. Basically it is this same spirit that motivates every police officer. But in the case of the women, because they are relatively new in the field of law enforcement, they reveal a particular awareness of the importance of their role in this business of law and order. Their success has not gone to their heads, but rather to their hearts.

A rigid physical examination is part of the civil service examinations.





General Electric Soft X-Radiation Unit, rated at 25,000 volts peak, 5 milliamperes.

The X-Ray in the Study of Crime

by Norbert R. Jeske

X-Ray Department of General Electric Co.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

THE is always the possibility that death by gunshot may have been a suicide. The distance the gun was from the victim at the time of firing is generally used in verifying this possibility. By interpreting the powder, metal, and lubricant deposits on the body and clothing of the victim, the distance (and type of firearm and type of ammunition used) can be determined. Examination of the cloth about the hole can be accomplished by the use of soft x-rays, presently a reasonably new method which does not alter the material and provides a permanent record of the secondary effects of the bullet on the cloth. A shadow picture made on photo-sensitive film with the x-ray method indicates the texture of material, hole shape, fiber rupture, lead particle, and smoke halo.

X-rays and visible light are both forms of radiant energy. The wavelength band of x-rays, however, occupies a lower section of the electro-magnetic spectrum. Because of the shorter wavelength, x-rays have the power to penetrate material that is opaque to light. The power is related to the location in the spectrum band, decreasing as the wavelength increases.

X-rays of desired magnitude can be generated by applying the proper value of kilovoltage to the x-ray

tube; the lower the applied voltage, the lower the pervasive power of the radiation. For inspection of textiles, an x-ray tube voltage of 10,000 to 25,000 volts is required. Radiation of this degree has limited penetration. A conventional glass-window x-ray tube would pass only the higher voltage components of the beam, absorbing most of the "soft" x-rays. Thin beryllium as a window material eliminates this inherent absorption. All material needed between the x-ray source and recording film must be of minimum thickness and low absorption, otherwise they would act as filters (absorbers) and decrease the contrast of the shadow-picture. For this reason, a thin sheet of Mylar is used as a front for the film holder.

Material introduced into an x-ray beam will absorb a certain amount of the radiation. This absorption is determined by density, thickness, and atomic weight of the material. It is because of this that it is possible to make a shadow picture of a specimen. The characteristics of the specimen are recorded as a projected view onto photographic film. Portions absorbing a great amount of the beam will be light because of the small amount of rays transmitted to the film. Parts of little absorption will appear dark.

Visible on a radiograph of a bullet hole in cloth is a

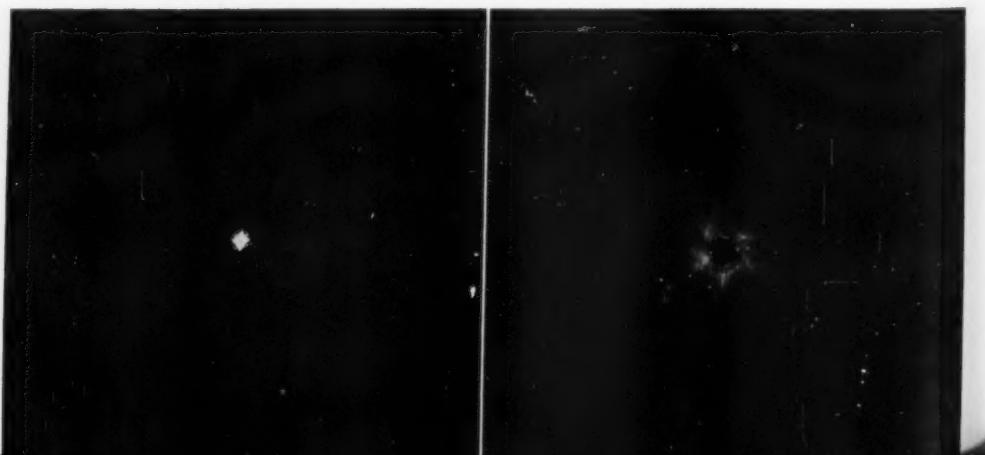


Figure 1A
(Left) Photograph and (Right) Radiograph of gunshot made through cloth with a .303 British rifle at a 3" distance using nitro-cellulose as the propellant.

definite powder residue pattern and halo. An entrance hole is indicated by a dark ring made as a result of the deposit on the fabric of metal particles or shearings from the bullet as it enters the rifling of the gun barrel in the process of firing. Generally, a large collection of particles in the vicinity of the bullet hole is a matter of, first, the type weapon and ammunition involved, and second, and most important in many gunshot wound investigations, the distance intervening between the muzzle of the weapon and the fabric at the time the injuring shot was fired.

Microscopic metal particles are the result of detonation of the primer pellet materials in fixed metallic ammunition, metal fouling from the barrel of the weapon, and certain types of powders produced as the products of combustion of the powder. These microscopic deposits of the products of the combustion of gunpowder, the primer ingredients and bullet metal shearings all combine to produce a halo-like ring surrounding the bullet's penetration. The condition described is valuable in ascertaining accurately the distance intervening between the muzzle of the weapon and the plane of the fabric at the time the injury or the fatal shot was fired. In Figure 1A is a photograph and x-ray picture (radiograph) of a sample/gunshot through cloth made with a .303 British using nitrocellulose as the propellant at a 3" distance. The gun that caused the effect on the cloth of Figure 1B was a .45 Colt fired at a 6" distance.

With reference to these pictures, it can be seen that a radiograph and the visual appearance of cloth bears some resemblance. But the eye only sees the surface structure while x-rays penetrate the material to register its entire body onto film. The absorption of x-rays will be dependent largely on the material and spinning of the yarn. The softer the spinning the lighter the yarn's gray color representation on the film.

Textile weighing is also determinable. As the density of the weighing metal increases, more absorption and a lighter projection picture occurs. In similar manner, dyes are distinguished. Dyes of inorganic compounds will register on film while synthetic coal tar dyes (organic compounds) do not absorb the soft x-rays to any noticeable degree and, therefore, are not indicated on film.

Radiographs are made with a machine similar to that shown above, a General Electric Soft X-Radiation Unit rated at 25,000 volts peak and 5 milliamperes. It is designed to operate from a 100/130 volt, 60 cycle, single-

phase convenience outlet. The shockproof head housing the x-ray tube, (pictured with port down), is attached to a table type stand with adjustments for head positioning. The control box contains a timer, voltage and ammeter controls and meters.

General procedure for making a radiograph with the unit is:

1. Adjust the head or x-ray source for proper height and alignment.
2. Set sample and loaded film holder in line of x-ray beam.
3. Turn on line switch.
4. Set timer for proper exposure; adjust kilovoltage and milliamperes to desired reading.
5. Momentarily press the exposure switch.

Other than the criminology field, soft x-rays are useful in the examination of paper, stamps, paintings, manuscripts, and botany and zoology subjects.

Another x-ray technique found to be an important tool in criminology laboratories is x-ray diffraction analysis. The principle of this analysis is that solid crystalline substances are composed of atoms of different size and symmetrical periodic configuration. These atoms will, when struck with x-rays, diffract the beam much as a grating will diffract light. This diffraction, if recorded, forms a pattern. Because there is a definite crystalline structure for each pure substance, there is a diffraction pattern common to each type structure. By establishing diffraction patterns of known substances, unknowns can be identified by diffraction pattern comparison. The pattern can be automatically recorded on strip chart paper or a photograph of the pattern can be made. Usually analysis of an unknown can be made in about 30 minutes.

Diffraction can be a quick and positive means of solving physical and chemical problems.

This chart is a pattern that identifies an unknown to be a poison, sodium cyanide.

Appreciation is given to Mr. C. W. Wilson, Superintendent, Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin for his suggestions in preparing this article.

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Figure 1B
(Left) Photograph and (Right) Radiograph of effect on cloth made by a .45 Colt fired at a 6" distance.

Notes On Searches And Seizures

by Jack M. Longshore

Editor's Note:

This is part one of a two part article. Mr. Longshore, a former chief of police, is now a practicing attorney-at-law in Glasgow, Kentucky. He is well qualified to discuss this important subject.

THE purpose of this article is to give the officer a basic insight into the law regarding searches and seizures, and aid in making possible effective searches by orderly administration.

Probably no other body of law is as misunderstood as that governing searches and seizures. It is exacting, and the constitutional provisions must be followed to the letter.

The starting point is the state constitution, which is the governing law on this subject. The federal provision is the Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and reads as follows:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons to be seized." This operates solely upon the action of federal officers.

To understand the law of searches and seizures one must first study his state constitution. The Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution has been copied almost verbatim in the constitutions of the following states: Ark., Calif., Fla., Ga., Ida., Ill., Ind., Kan., La., Minn., Neb., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. D., Ohio, Okla., Ore., S. D., Utah, W. Va., Wisc., and Wyoming.

A few states substitute the word *possessions* for the word *effects*, thus extending protection to "persons, houses and *possessions*." These are Ala., Del., Ky., Me., Mass., Mich., and Vermont.

The states of Ariz., Colo., Conn., Mo., Mont., N. M., and Wash., substitute the word *homes* for *houses* as used in the Fourth Amendment.

It can be seen that all the state constitutions are close copies of the Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, with only a word change here and there.

The wordings of the various state constitutions have been pointed out to show each officer what is accorded protection in his given jurisdiction.

The states that use the term "person, houses, papers and *possessions*," hold this to be broad enough to include every article and species of property.

In a few jurisdictions however, a more restricted interpretation has been given, and officers in Ala., Del., Ky., Me., Mass., Mich. and Vt., should study the cases to determine the extent of the protection given. Most people cannot see any material difference in the words *possessions and effects*, as used in state constitutions. It is apparent from the cases that the word *effects* is given a narrower interpretation and as stated in a California case of *Kutner Goldstein Co. vs. Fresno County Superior Court*, 290 Pa. 906, the word *effects* is limited to personal property. Whereas states using the word *possessions* hold it broad enough to include either personal property or realty, possessed or occupied. This appears to be the general rule.

It is now, after we have a basic understanding of the state constitutions that we discuss the problems involved.

Automobiles

Automobiles are clearly within the constitutional guarantee; but it should be noted by the officer that a search of an automobile without a search warrant is not necessarily an unreasonable search. Because automobiles are mobile things such a rule is one of necessity.

The federal rule on the search of vehicles is, "if the officer has probable cause for belief the auto is carrying contraband then he can search it without a warrant." This rule has been applied in cases in the states of Ala., Mo., Ohio, Ore., Pa., S. D. and Wisc. In some states the opposite view has been taken, so officers should consult the case law in their own given jurisdictions.

It appears to this writer that the federal rule is the better rule; it should be stated that even states operating under this rule require a search warrant for a vehicle when reasonably practicable.

"Search as an Incident of Arrest"

It is a general rule that a search without a warrant can be made if it is an incident of arrest. This is the rule in Ala., Colo., Conn., Del., D. C., Fla., Ill., Ind., N. J., Okla., Ore., Pa., Tenn., Tex., Va., Wash., W. Va. and Wyo., to mention a few. It can also be stated as a general rule that evidence found as a result of such a search is admissible as evidence in court.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the *search must be an incident of arrest*. To illustrate the point: I recall a local case in which a car was stopped by officers and the driver arrested for operating a motor vehicle while under alcoholic influence. The car was parked at police headquarters, some four blocks from the jail. The driver was placed in the police car and taken to jail. Some thirty minutes later the officers went back to his car, searched it, and found a large quantity

of contraband liquor. At the trial the court held, as a matter of law, that the search was illegal and could not be justified as an incident of the arrest. The officers, in order to make the search an incident of arrest, should have searched the car when they stopped it and actually made the arrest.

It is well to keep in mind that for a search as an incident of arrest to be legal, the arrest must be legal.

It is interesting to note the reason a search as an incident of arrest is legal is that the officer makes the search for possible weapons for his own protection. This is legal under all state constitutions.

In the next section of this article we will cover the affidavit and the importance of its being explicit.

News and Notes

The uniform of the law enforcement officer is a familiar sight to every citizen. It has long represented the identification of authority.

Most interesting is the study of style and color giving individuality to each law enforcement unit. For the past forty years, Major Alexander R. Lawson, A. U. S. Ret. has made a hobby of collecting data on uniforms. He has painted these uniforms in water color and then photographed the pictures. These pictures on slides are 2" x 2" transparencies and the set consists of about 100 pictures.

In a recent speech in the New Jersey House of Representatives, the Hon. Charles A. Wolverton said of the Major's work, "It has required untold hours of work and wide spread research to obtain the basic information for this truly great collection . . . And as an indication of the spirit of patriotism that dominates Major Lawson in this fine work, he will not accept any remuneration for their use and gladly makes the pictures available to all interested parties."

The Major will be happy to lend his slides, free of charge, to interested, responsible parties. Write to Major Alexander R. Lawson, A. U. S. Ret., Thorofare, New Jersey.

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Modern Self Defense

CHAPTER IV

The Falling Technique

In our first three chapters we studied by picture three types of defense, namely: Disabling Blows, Arm Locks and Wrist Locks. The thirty-five pictures which give these defenses should be studied over and over again, and practiced until mastered.

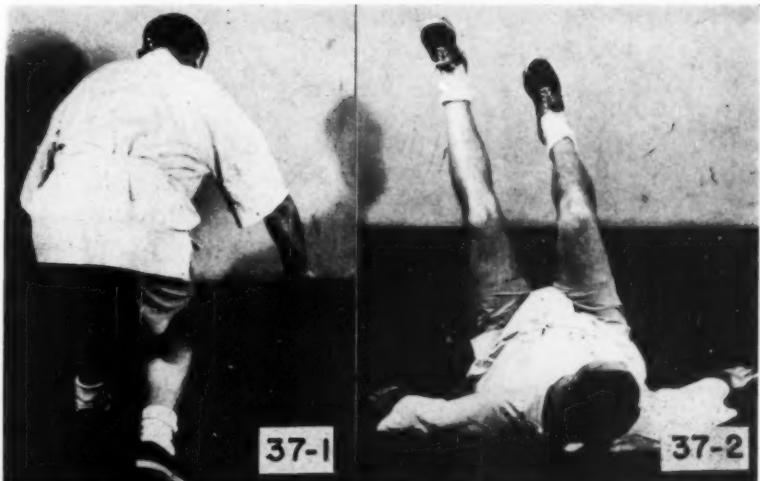
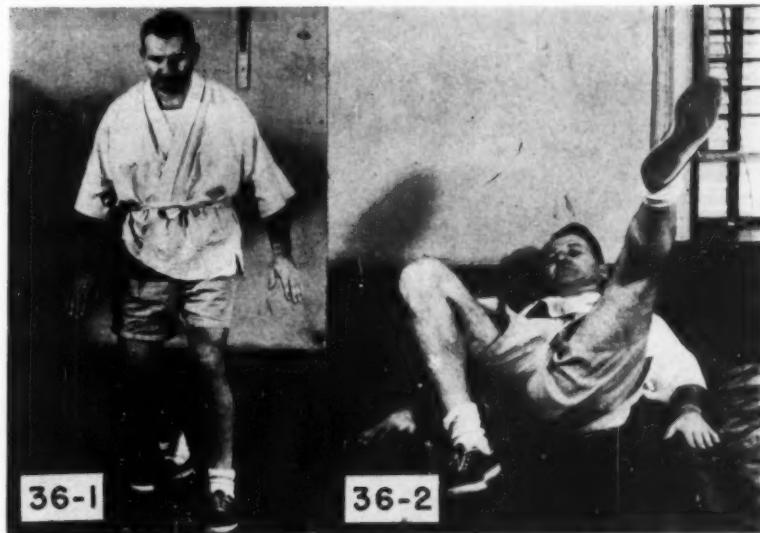
Another vitally important form of defense is the Falling Technique shown in pictures 36 through 41. We must assume the possibility of the surprise attack, and the fact that you can be caught off guard and shouldered, thrown or knocked off your feet. Mr. Sigward devotes this chapter to showing you how to convert this disadvantage into a recovery. He has two purposes in mind for the victim of a fall. The first is to break the fall and not get hurt and the second is to convert as much of the motion or momentum of the fall into a recoil to bring you back into a standing position.

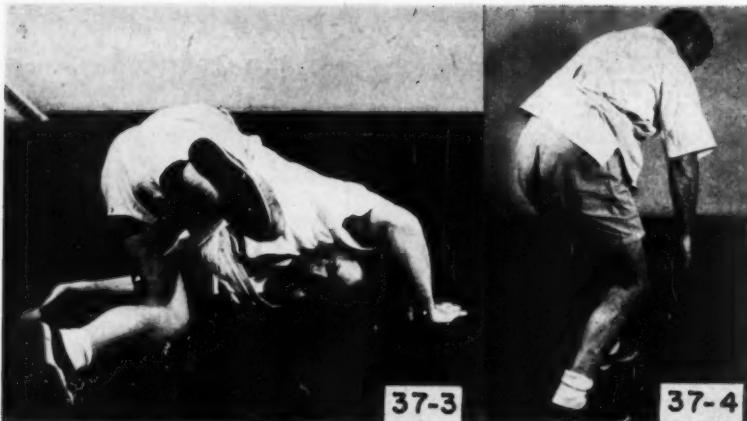
Three types of falls are discussed, backward, sideward and forward. Each of these directions are divided into a straight fall and a roll. Note how the pictures show methods for breaking the fall so that your body is not hurt in falling flat and how either by a roll technique or by the position of arms and legs at the end of the fall you are ready to snap back on to your feet.

Before turning the text back to Mr. Sigward may we call your attention to the last page of this section which presents the fourth of the methods from Chapter 14 on "Revolver Disarming." This is presented now so that each section we publish of Mr. Sigward's instructions gives some material on a practical problem.

Chapter IV Falling Technique

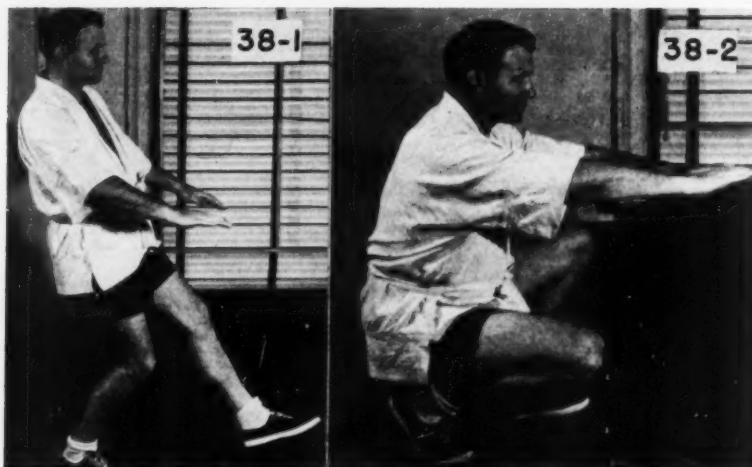
IMPORTANT! To protect yourself against injury in case you should be thrown or pushed to the ground, it is of the utmost importance that you





37-3

37-4



38-1

38-2



38-3

learn how to fall and how to get up from the ground. Don't stay down to "Take a count" or feel sorry for yourself. Before you start practicing holds or grips, begin your lesson with ten or more *Practice Falls*. Try them

from both left and right positions. The body should not be tense, but completely relaxed.

Back Fall. (Note the starting position. Do not, in practicing, *throw* yourself to the ground. Do it cau-

tiously. Your butt and your back will appreciate it.)

36-1. Bend your right knee while moving the left foot forward, so that the fall is gradual. Forearms and fingers are stiff. Hands are cupped. This position will break the force of the fall.

36-2. With cupped hands close to your body, hit the mat. Note position of the head: *off the floor, chin on chest*. This will discourage concussions. As you fall, your right knee is bent, left leg stretched out and off the ground.

36-3. Turn body to the right, scissor legs in bending right leg under left. At same instant swing left leg and body forward.

36-4. Push yourself off the ground with palms of hands and forward motion of body. This concerted action will bring you to standing position. Backward Fall with a Somersault.

37-1. Shows rear view of Backward Fall. This is the same position of which you see the front view in 36-1.

37-2. Keep arms close to body. Your forearms and cupped hands hit floor first before your back touches floor. Head is turned to right—*off the floor!* Swing both legs up...

37-3. And roll over your left shoulder. Easy?

37-4. Momentum of the fall will bring you back to Forward Standing Position. Practice falls over left and right shoulders and eventually you'll be falling like a ballet dancer.

SIDE ROLL

38-1. Shows Standing-up Position for a Side Roll Fall. This is the same starting position used in a Backward Fall (see 36-1).

38-2. Crouching Position for a Side Roll. Arms are extended, palms down. (Practice both ways: first from Crouching, then from Standing Position.)

38-3. From Crouching Position roll from side to side with extended forearms hitting the mat. When rolling over on right side, for instance, left leg swings over and hits floor flat. Straight Sideways Fall.

Modern Self Defense

39-1. In falling straight sideways, fingers are together, forearm is stiff. Knees are bent.

39-2. The outer side of the calf muscle and side of knee break the fall first, before the forearm hits the ground.

39-3. Shows completion of fall. Note weight of body distributed sideways in a straight line. Arm is stiff, hand is cupped.

STRAIGHT FORWARD FALL

40-1. You did this stunt as a kid. Or maybe you thought it a good antidote for old age. But look: stand erect with arms up and hands in front of chest. Palms of hands facing front.

40-2. Fall completed with palms and forearms. Head turned to right. Forward Fall—Shoulder Roll. Notice in this fall that subject does not roll directly over his head. Tendency is to maintain body weight on left side and to use left forearm as support.

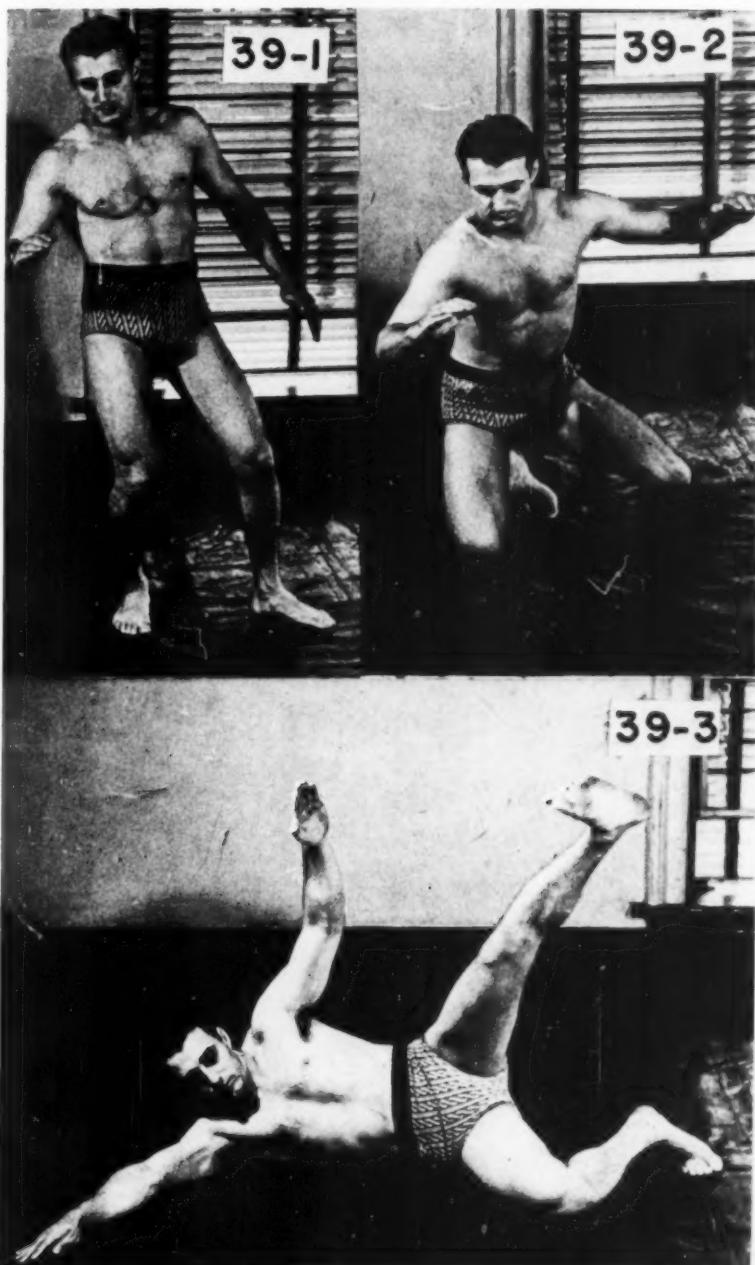
41-1. Start roll with left leg forward, body bent from waist, arms bent, palms down, hands cupped.

41-2. Throw body onto left forearm and onto right hand by pushing with left leg. Head down.

41-3. Left leg bent and down, weight resting on left forearm. Head is tucked in well under right arm. Roll over left shoulder.

41-4. Roll completed. Scissor with legs, push with palms into standing position. (Same position and procedure as in 36-34.)

(Continued on Page 14)

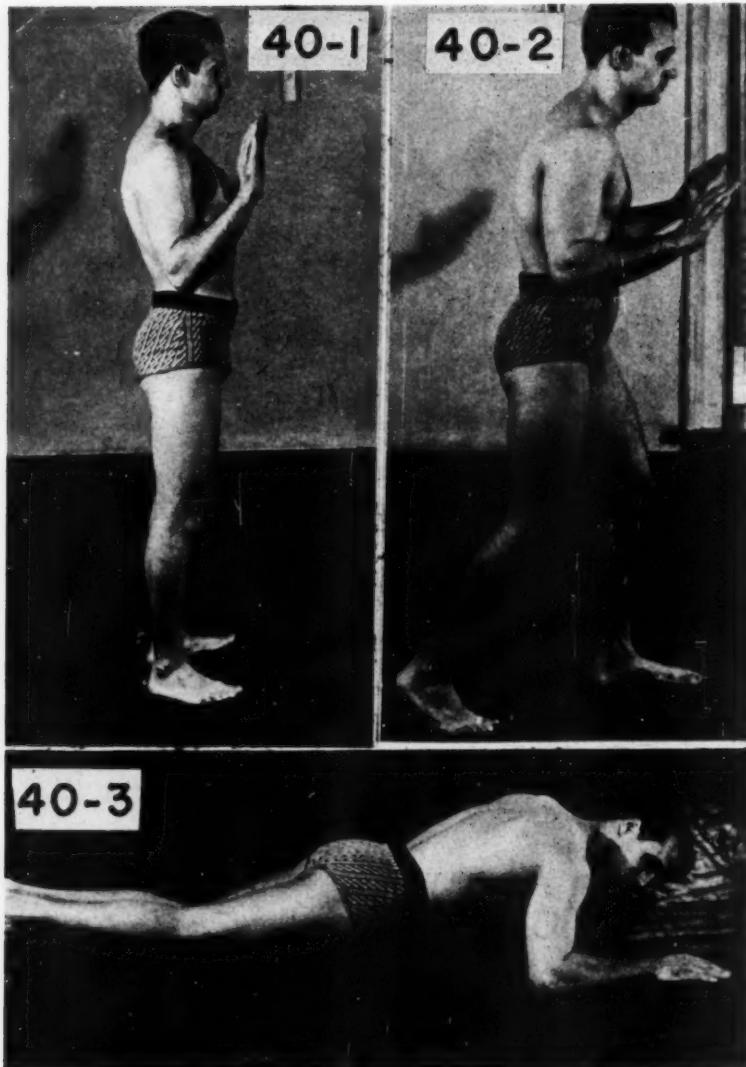


R. H. Sigward

Note: As explained in our October issue, this is the fourth of a series of 15 articles written by R. W. Sigward, formerly instructor of Air Force Military Police, and now director of the Sigward Health Studios, 802 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Articles will appear every month.



Modern Self Defense



A Reader Writes:

August 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Lawder:

In reading your magazine the information that is found has been a great help in showing us the way similar problems that we have are taken care of in other localities. I enjoy very much the editorials, Chiefly Chatter and have gained a lot from your special articles. I think your mag-

azine has done a fine job and I look forward to each issue. Your readers' service has supplied our department with the necessary information on new equipment for the field of law enforcement.

Sincerely,
Don L. Carroll
Chief of Police
Shoshone, Idaho

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Revolver Disarming • Rear disarm

Probably the most difficult of the four methods of revolver disarming is to handle the assailant who has come up behind you. Yet, it is perhaps the most important and frequent position in which you may find yourself. The pressure of the gun in your back gives you the position of your assailant. But certainly the movements must now be swift, accurate and vigorous.

(Continued on Page 16)

News and Notes

Training Teen Age Drivers

A new device to give driving lessons to students is being used in the New York City school system, the *Civil Service Assembly* reports.

The training system was developed by the Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., and is loaned to the Board of Education in a cooperative effort to pioneer a better way to teach teenagers how to drive.

The driver training system consists of 15 "cars" installed in a classroom and equipped with all the standard automobile controls. Students learn to use the controls correctly by meeting traffic episodes shown on a huge screen at the front of the room. Twenty-two special films show everything from basic shifting and steering skills to driving in heavy city traffic and meeting emergencies that call for quick action.

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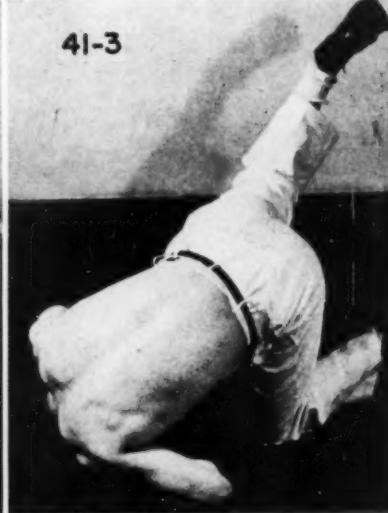
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Law and Order

Be Alert!

Know How!

Practice!



End of Shoulder Roll. You are now (picture 41-6) up on one knee—ready!



The six pictures are shown illustrating the forward fall—Shoulder Roll because of the importance of speeding recovery from an attack from the rear. To the surprise of your assailant, at the end of this action you are coming up on one knee, ready for him.

(Continued on Page 16)

Modern Self Defense



Revolver Disarming - Method 4

(Continued from Page 14)

We have reviewed one of the methods of revolver disarming in each of the first three chapters presented in LAW AND ORDER. This completes Mr. Sigward's four methods. However, they will all be reviewed completely in Chapter 14 when it is presented later in the series. Mr. Sigward's description follows:

REAR DISARM

126-1. Here the villain has the cannon at your back.

126-2. Turn quickly on the ball of your left foot to your right. Your right forearm hits his gun hand and you are out of the line of fire.

126-3. Seize his wrist with your left hand, palm down, while your right hand joins and grasps his hand from underneath.

126-4. Pull him forward and off balance.

126-5. Now bend his wrist inward and swing his arm back. See close-up as shown in photo #6. In this way you throw him on his back. Continue the pressure on his wrist until he drops the gun. (See also Key #32.) Now you can cover him with his own gun, or knock him out with it.

Weapon-Wise

By David O. Moreton

THE REMINGTON MODEL 870 RIOT GUN

The Remington Arms Company as part of their over-all post-war arms modernization program introduced the Model 870 Shotgun early in 1950, replacing the M 31 Pump Action Shotgun. This newly designed gun utilized the new metals, methods of manufacture and machinery that were the out-growth of World War II. The program of re-designing and modernizing the Remington line of arms has helped to continue the pioneer spirit that has been the key to its success since its foundation. The standard of quality and workmanship in all Remington products is one of the many reasons for their popularity with law enforcement agencies and sportsmen.

The Model 870 Shotgun in the Riot Grade-12 gauge is a pump action cylinder bore shotgun. To distinguish the various gauges in the 870 series each serial number is suffixed by a letter. The 12 gauge serial numbers are followed with the letter "V." In conjunction with the accompanying drawings and the Cycle of Operations for the M870 I believe that a good understanding of its workings can be had.

CYCLE OF OPERATIONS

The entire operations cycle of the Model 870 shotgun is completed by pulling the trigger, sliding the fore-end rearward to open the action, and forward again to close the action. The fore-end is mounted on double action bars and are fully controlled and operated by the shooter.

Assuming the tubular magazine to be fully loaded and one shell in the barrel chamber locked up and ready to fire, the detailed firing cycle is as follows:

FIRING

With the cross bolt safety pushed to the "OFF" position (red band showing), the gun is fired by pulling the trigger. The top section of the trigger rotates forward carrying the connector, in the ready position, forward against the sear. This movement thus pivots the sear out of engagement with the hammer. The released hammer then rotates forward, urged by the hammer plunger atop the recessed hammer

spring, and strikes the firing pin, which is spring-retracted and pinned within the breech bolt. The firing pin in turn strikes the primer and ignites the powder charge. Just before the firing pin is struck, the hammer plunger in its upward motion engages the action bar lock.

Movement of the front of the action bar lock downward is restrained if the fore-end is being held tightly rearward until pressure against it is briefly and involuntarily released by the shooter as the arm recoils rearwardly. When the action bar lock is freed either by a light fore-end grasp or by the involuntary release under recoil, the forward end of the action bar lock is lowered from its position at the rear of the left action bar and the rear section rises and lifts the connector from the contact with the sear. This completes the "lock" or firing mechanism firing cycle. The two-fold guardian performance of the action bar lock is a safety feature that disconnects the trigger assembly and the sear until a cartridge is fully sealed in the chamber and the breech mechanism again is ready for firing.

After pulling the trigger, the rearward movement of the fore-end will open the action and accomplish the

Unlock, Extract, Eject and Feed cycles. In detail they are as follows:

UNLOCK

The initial rearward movement of the fore-end, after the shell is fired, carries the slide to the rear of the breech bolt. In passing to the rear of the breech bolt, the slide cams the locking block from the recoil shoulder of the barrel extension, thereby unlocking the action and camming the firing pin to the rear, blocking the firing pin and preventing protrusion through the bolt face.

EXTRACT

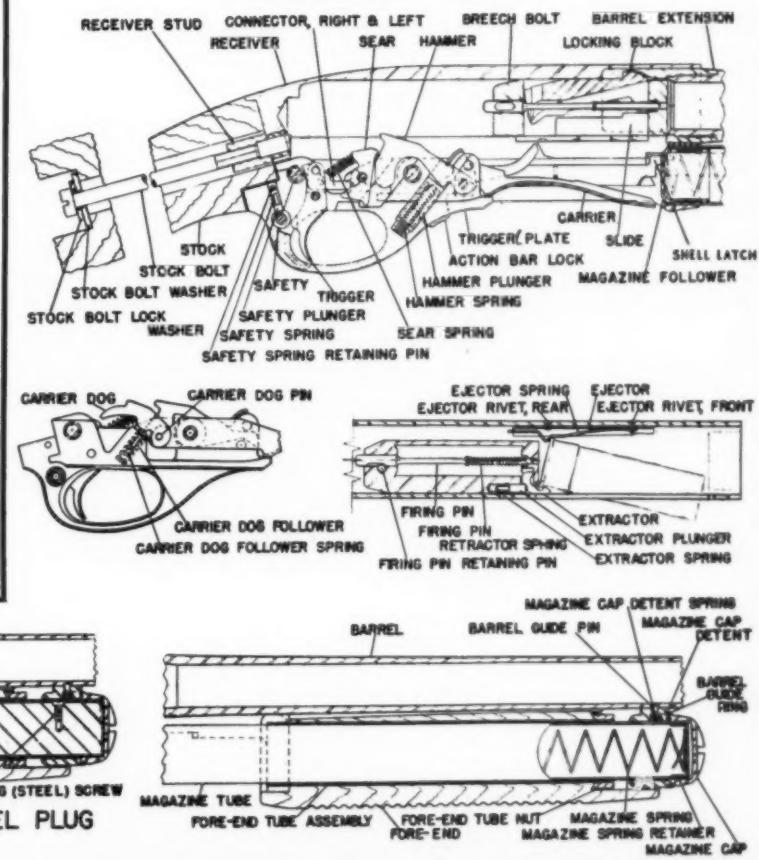
Further movement of the fore-end rearward opens the action. The breech bolt is moved back and the fired shell is extracted from the chamber. The claw of the extractor, which overhangs the bolt face, grips the rim of the shell tightly as extraction progresses. Pivot pressure is exerted on the rear of extractor by the extractor plunger and its recessed spring.

EJECT

As the fired shell clears the chamber, its base engages the shoulder on the rear of the ejector spring, which is located on the left side of the receiver. This causes the shell to pivot so that the front end is ejected first through the ejection port.

(Continued on Page 19)

SECTIONAL VIEWS



MAGAZINE ASSEMBLY WITH STEEL PLUG
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Chiefly Chatter

Walter A. Sandstrom

Chief of Police, West Hartford, Conn.

man must "like the work" and if he doesn't, he generally leaves soon. With outside industry offering higher pay and better working hours, men who are "not right for police work" heed the call of the higher wage.

We are always interested if there is one "big headache" in a department that demands special attention. Chief Sandstrom shook his head thoughtfully when we asked him about this and told us that West Hartford did not have any one particular problem that took precedence over the others.

Inasmuch as the community has a number of wealthy citizens, the police department has had to handle several cases of burglary. We tried to draw a pattern as to whether the jobs were done by out-of-towners or local boys. The Chief pointed out that there wasn't any pattern because he has seen an equal distribution of local and out-of-town talent. He mentioned one case in which they caught two men. One was from the locality and his partner was a former San Quentin inmate.

In West Hartford the problem of juvenile delinquency is at a minimum. We asked the Chief for some of his views on the subject, particularly if he agreed with another police chief who stated that 98% of all delinquency could be blamed on the home and the parents. He agreed that some blame could be placed on the home and the parents, but he cited several cases where the delinquents had the best parents and finest homes and still went "bad." He remarked that each case is an individual one and has its own problems, and there are times when a doctor's help is needed.

Sandstrom strongly advocated that laws and ordinances be enforced daily and not spasmodically. In many communities "campaigns" are waged every so often to clamp down on traffic and parking offenders. Chief Sandstrom believes that daily enforcement of the laws better helps the citizens to obey them.

The city of West Hartford has no official bicycling licensing program yet. Infractions of the rules of safety are noted and warning tickets are sent to the parents of the youngsters in hopes that parental discipline will correct the bad habits. This program is carried out consistently and is not part of a particular drive for bicycle safety. Repeated failure on the children's part to obey the rules results in a summons being sent to the parents.

Chief Sandstrom's department has an in-service program of training and the Chief expressed his appreciation to the F.B.I. and to his own State Police for the fine co-operation and assistance they give him.

The Chief was a bit reluctant to talk about himself: he is by nature a modest, unassuming gentleman who would rather discuss his department and its efficiency than himself. When asked if he had any interesting cases which showed good police work, he shook his head and said, "Nothing that hasn't been done many times in other departments."

WHEN we visited with Chief Sandstrom, it was a record-breaking hot day in August and we are sure he would rather have been at the seashore enjoying a cool ocean breeze than spending the day in his office (as nice as that office is). This introduction is by way of noting that in spite of the weather, a policeman's work has no slack season.

It would be reasonable to assume that a city or suburban policeman might have it easier in the summertime because so many of the communities' citizens are vacationing in the country. A glance at the file cards in Chief Sandstrom's office shows that there are over 300 vacant houses in West Hartford that must be inspected daily. The inspection takes place at irregular hours both day and night. The names of the vacationing residents are put on a file card if they are to be away from home for longer than one week.

So, in some towns the policeman's task is greater because the population triples (if the town happens to be a summer resort), while in others, the work is increased because the police are kept busy caring for the absentees' homes.

To acquaint you with the background of this New England city, West Hartford has a population of about 50,000, and is located almost in the middle of the state of Connecticut. It is primarily a residential city and has that typical look of American prosperity about it.

Chief Sandstrom has a department of 83 men. This number includes all maintenance men and clerical help. He operates his department on a budget of \$450,000. On his staff are two very fine identification men. "As a matter of fact," the Chief informed us, "one of them is away at present attending the convention of the International Association for Identification at Rapid City, South Dakota."

Of course the first question we asked Chief Sandstrom was why he selected the business of law enforcement for his life's work. He said, "Like many others, I started as a supernumerary and found I liked the work." He has been in police work for 26 years. Chief Sandstrom is a graduate of the FBI Academy and a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He is also president of the New England Association of Chiefs of Police.

In discussing the problem of getting men of the right caliber for a police department, the Chief believes that a

Weapon-Wise

(Continued from Page 17)

COCKING

Before ejection occurs the rearward travel of the breech bolt forces the hammer downward against the coiled hammer spring to engage the sear. The pressure of the sear spring locks the sear in a notched position against the cocked hammer.

FEEDING

The completion of the rearward motion of the fore-end carries the slide, breech bolt assembly, and loading block to the rear of the receiver. The termination of this rearward stroke also permits the left action bar to cam the left shell latch, thereby releasing the first shell from the magazine. The liberated shell is urged from the tubular magazine by the pressure from a spring loaded follower. The carrier in its extended bottom position receives the released shell. Meanwhile the right shell latch which was cammed into the magazine-way by the right action bar during the extraction cycle intercepts the base of the second shell.

With the loaded shell resting on the down thrust carrier, the forward or return movement of the fore-end will close the action and complete the Load and Lock cycles. In detail they are as follows:

LOADING

The initial return movement of the fore-end will carry the slide, breech bolt and locking block forward. A carrier dog attached to the rear of the carrier is engaged by the returning slide and pivots the shell loaded carrier upward, placing the shell in the path of the breech bolt. The advancing bolt depresses the ejector spring into its channel in the ejector, the shell is picked up and loaded into the chamber. The carrier dog, released from the pressure of the passing slide, is forced upward by the carrier dog follower and its recessed spring, and pivots the carrier from the path of the loading shell. The oncoming second shell from the magazine, being retained by the right shell latch, is released by the camming action of the returning right action bar. This shell is then intercepted and held by the left shell latch until the next feeding cycle.

LOCKING

As the shell is loaded fully into the chamber, the action closes and the breech bolt is "Home" against the shell. The travel of the slide within the bolt continues and cams the locking block into the recoil shoulder of the barrel extension. The locking block secures the breech bolt firmly against the chambered shell and in turn is supported fully in the barrel extension by the slide as its forward travel is completed. With the locking block fully seated in the recoil shoulder of the barrel extension, the passage-way through the locking block then allows for proper protrusion of the firing pin through the bolt face to fire the gun.

(Continued on Page 22)

November, 1953

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The motorcycle is used in escort work.

Motorcycles in Police Service

By ROBERT FINN
Indian Motorcycle Company

LARGE and small cities throughout the United States are finding that the motorcycle officer continues to be an invaluable part of their speed and traffic control organization. Contrary to first thought, the introduction of radar and electric eye units has not superseded the motorcycle patrolman, but has expanded his field of usefulness.

A familiar sight in some of our very large cities is the radar unit - motorcycle officer team. This combination is proving highly effective in the continuous effort to curb the speeder and reckless driver. As usually operated, the radar or electric eye unit calculates the speed and records the evidence, and the motorcycle officer pursues and apprehends the offender.



(Above) The motorcycle officer is an invaluable part of traffic control.

(Right) Massachusetts State Police with latest group of new Indian Police models are ridden away from factory.

For pursuit the motorcycle is by far the best vehicle because of its extremely rapid acceleration qualities.

The modern motorcycle has more than kept pace with recent automotive trends to high horsepower and speeds. Even the highest powered stock automobile cannot compare with the police motorcycle in acceleration. Figures for a modern high powered motorcycle show acceleration from zero to 96 mph in 14.2 seconds—a performance which is markedly better than that of any car on the road today. By making full use of acceleration of this order, the motorcycle officer can catch and stop the speeder without engaging in a dangerous high speed pursuit.

There are also situations in which radar or "eye" units cannot obtain satisfactory readings, such as very heavy traffic where a large number of vehicles are crossing the beam. In this and similar conditions the motorcycle, with its ability to penetrate traffic, is not replaceable.

In addition to these uses it is still very much a fact that the presence of motorcycle mounted officers on the road is, in itself, a powerful deterrent to the would-be speeder. Employment of an adequate number of motorcycle men acts to prevent accidents due to excessive speed and recklessness—and the old saying about an ounce of prevention still holds good!

Many of our large police organizations are taking advantage of the

fact that the police motorcycle is an effective solution to the ever-present manpower shortage. The motorcycle patrolman can certainly cover many times the ground that a foot officer can—and actually at lower cost! The motorcycle can cover the same area as the patrol car—and at much lower first and operating cost. In addition, the motorcycle officer is able to reach the scene of an accident or emergency when all other vehicles are blocked. The narrow single track vehicle can find a way through traffic jams or debris and place the officer where he is most needed in the least time.

The maneuverability of the motorcycle makes it the ideal vehicle for use in heavy traffic, parade duty, crowd control and emergency communication. Modern two-way radio equipment is available for police motorcycles, which again enhances the usefulness of the motorcycle officer. With radio, the officer is instantly available for emergencies at all times.

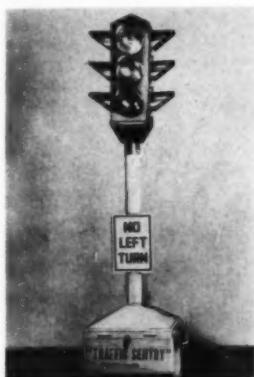
There are many other ways in which these highly versatile vehicles are being used by modern law enforcement agencies throughout the world. The day of the motorcycle officer is far from being past—with increasingly heavy traffic concentrations in prospect, many large cities are planning for expanded motorcycle squads in the near future. There is definitely a place on every police department, large or small, for the modern, versatile police motorcycle.



New Products and Methods

Portable Traffic Signal

A self-powered portable traffic signal, with a battery charger built into the base is a practical piece of equipment for testing intersections where congestion or accidents are increasing.



After noticing the results of the quick-to-install signal, the Chief will be able to determine whether or not a permanent signal will be necessary.

The signal, which is 92" high and has two 8" wheels, can be kept in service for 18 hours of continuous duty, or 32 hours of intermittent duty. The lights are 8% inch diameter prismatic diffusing lenses, each is illuminated individually.

These portables are also practical for use at detours, fires, floods, spot congestion, and public assemblages.

For illustrated brochure and prices, contact the manufacturer, Portable Traffic Signals, Inc., 1620 S. Hill St., Los Angeles 15, Calif., or check # 70 on the enclosed Readers' Service Card.

New Hand Cuffs



Combining high quality with low price, new, precision-built hand cuffs have just been announced by the American Munitions Co., 1701 W. Hubbard St., Chicago 22, Ill., and are now being offered to all law enforcement officers for \$11.85 per pair, with 2 keys.

Jet Speed Master Hand Cuffs comply with U. S. Army and Navy specifications. They are light in weight, though strong. The manufacturers have on file a certificate from Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories, Inc., proving they withstand a 1500 pound hydraulic pull test.

Jet Speed Master has snap-on action, full swivel bow with 19 different

lock stops, and automatically fits all size wrists. Equipped with double lock, it is tamper and pick proof, yet it cannot lock in pocket or holster. All lock parts are case hardened and rust-proofed.

The hand cuffs are guaranteed; however, prompt maintenance service is available at any time. For further information write to the manufacturer or circle #71 on the Readers' Service Card.

"The Shooters' Bible"

The 1954 edition of "The Shooters' Bible," a 560 page catalog of data on all types of field and hand guns, holsters, black jacks, hand cuffs, gun parts, reloading equipment and helpful editorial material on basic reloading techniques has just been printed by Stoeger Arms Corp.

In addition, there are sections covering books on criminology, fencing, archery, leather goods, sleeping bags, and camping supplies. If fishing is



your hobby, a special section called the "Angler's Bible" will be of interest to you.

This book is now on sale at leading sporting goods stores, or may be obtained directly from Stoeger Arms Corp., Shooter's Bible Div. L. O., 45-18 Court Square, Long Island City 1, N. Y. Enclose \$2.00 in check or money order for a post-paid copy.

Letters

Fenton Police Department
Fenton, Michigan

Dear Editor:

I thought this article and picture might be of interest to you and other small police departments.

The reserves of this department were organized in January of 1953 and since that time have proven a greater asset to this department than was ever conceived. They have been called to assist in handling traffic, parades, fires, prowler detail and disasters. In the recent Flint tornado disaster, because of their training and being in uniform, they were able to assume the responsibility and thereby release regular officers for other assignments.

The men are sworn in as police officers and have the authority of a police officer only when on an assignment. They follow the rules and regulations of the regular police department. They meet with the police department once each week for training, which consists of criminal and traffic laws, court procedure, search and seizures, first aid and self defense. Out of this group we have organized a rescue squad with a truck, boat and equipment for drownings and other rescue work. Each man is given an assignment of at least one night a week of either walking the beat, riding the cruiser or special detail. The men all look forward to and are eager to accept any assignment.

The only compensation these men get is the grand feeling of satisfaction from a job well done. They furnish their own uniforms and are a proud lot in being able to serve their community.

After organizing and watching the result of this group, I would like to take this opportunity to strongly urge every small police department to organize a reserve unit. The only precaution is to be sure and plan enough activities to hold the interest of the men.

Respectfully submitted,
Orie Clark, Chief of Police



(Left to right) First Row: Elton Austin (Clerk), Orie Clark (Chief), Robert Shields, Harold Haven, Leon Shelby. Second Row: Howard Chandler, Bruce Dorland, Willard Hatfield, Harry McKenzie. Third Row: Judson Phillips, Herb Doan, Doug Gould, Howard Baugh.



LEE E. LAWDER

Since the beginning of law enforcement, politics and police have had a strange affiliation. In early history, a law enforcement officer's job was given to him by the ruling dignitary. It was his duty to keep the peace and to collect such taxes as were prescribed. His livelihood was solely dependent upon his ability to please his ruler.

As history progressed, a character called the politician came into prominence and the "favor" system continued to the extent of "selling" the job of the policeman for a goodly sum of money. This type of deal became public knowledge and respect for a law officer was not very great.

Many decades have passed and times have changed. The job of a policeman is no longer a political plum. Tests, requirements and competition make it difficult for the unfit person to become a police officer. Law enforcement has now become a profession in which one must be acquainted with the study of traffic control, crime detection and prevention, law and evidence for court presentation, and a wide knowledge of practical psychology.

Unfortunately there are still towns and cities in our country where the police officer's job is dependent upon

Weapon-Wise

(Continued from Page 19)

The fore-end return motion is completed as the slide comes to rest within and against the front section of the breech bolt. This fully locked action enables the action bar lock to clear the end of the left action bar. The suspended spring actuated connector will then be released and drop

From the Editor

the political powers in office. This evil is as paramount as the country's crime problem.

Even in places where the chief's job is secure and free from the whims of any political party, he still must exercise diplomatic tact in his relationship with the politicians for it is well known that it is the politicians who have the power to make it difficult to obtain an appropriation for new equipment or perhaps to push a proposed wage increase for referendum.

It is well to remember that the politician would have NO power was it not given to him by the people. The public as a whole will always be on the side of *law and order*; the inherent decencies in everyone revolt and heartily disapprove of "fixing" tickets or suspending sentences as a means of helping an offender escape punishment.

Right thinking people do understand the position of the policeman and his chief as far as politics are concerned. Recently a politician prevented a police officer from issuing a reckless driving ticket to a youngster. A few neighbors witnessed the scene and the story spread around the community. No one blamed the officer who wanted to do his duty. It was the politician's action that was censured, and no doubt it will cost him his elected position.

Again, the best method to combat political interference in police affairs is to have a good public relations program.

to the ready position before the sear and pivot the action bar lock to a similar position with the end of the action bar.

This completes the cycles of operations for the Model 870 slide action shotgun. The cycle may be repeated until the magazine is emptied.

Next month I will complete the coverage of the M870.

Random Shots:

While in Maine last month I met Mr. Victor Collier, representative of Federal Laboratories, Inc. who showed me a new portable lie detector. It is about 10"x10" and very simple in operation. It is called the Metrigraph and he tells me they are finding it successful.

Speaking of lie detectors, we have received for review the new edition of "Lie Detection and Criminal Interrogation" by Inbau and Reid. It is a comprehensive study of the techniques in the operation of the lie detector and questioning suspects. Most interesting of all is the discourse on the legality and objections of the courts against the machine. Dave Moreton will review this book for you in a later issue.

Rudolph King, number one man in the Massachusetts Motor Vehicle Dept. points out that a super-highway is not built to be a racetrack or speedway but for safe and even speed traffic. He also advocates the re-examination of drivers every five or ten years. If a car inspection in many states takes place twice a year and repairs and readjustment often are necessary, doesn't it follow that a driver might need repairs and adjustment such as eye glasses and a brushing up on new traffic laws?

Here's a "Rube Goldberg" idea that might be interesting to see work. As you know, on a typewriter there is a key called margin release and other stops called tabulator keys. Suppose some "brain" invented a series of governors for a car with corresponding keys that says 25 mi., 35 mi., 50, 55 etc. When travelling in a 25 mile an hour zone, the motorist just pushes the 25 mile button and his car would not go any faster. If he needed more speed to pass a car or for an emergency all he'd have to do would be to push the "release" button and he would have unlimited speed; just as the margin release works on the typewriter. The purpose? Some people speed without being conscious of the fact. Under such a system, if a speeder is caught, it is intentional on his part to break the speed laws.

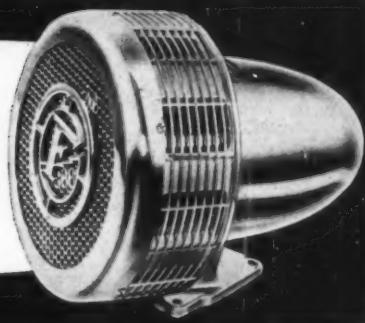
News and Notes

(Continued from Page 3) increase in the number of cities over 10,000 population which reported tests in 1951.

Sixteen states have enacted chemical test statutes patterned after Act V of the Uniform Motor Vehicle Code which prescribes the amount of alcohol the blood must contain to justify a drunk charge.

There are but four states which do not use chemical tests. These are Arkansas, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.

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